

LABORI MAKES THEM SQUIRM.

Mercier and Others are Again Submitted to the Torture by Dreyfus' Counsel.

UNUSUAL SCENES ENACTED.

The Clannishness of the Military. General Roget Aims his Vanity Before the Public.

RENNES, Aug. 24.—To-day's session of the Dreyfus court-martial was marked by one of the most exciting scenes of the trial. The proceedings opened with a skirmish entirely favorable to the defense over Col. Maurel, president of the court-martial of 1894, who admitted reading one of the secret documents to the court which had not been seen by the defense. He protested that only one document was looked at, alleging that this sufficed to enable him to form a conviction that could not be shaken. This protest made matters worse, because M. Labori pointed out, if he perused one it was his bounden duty to peruse all. Col. Jouaust upheld Col. Maurel in his refusal to indicate the nature of the document he read, but M. Labori announced that he would summon Captain Freystatter, another member of the tribunal of 1894, and get his version of what then passed behind the backs of the counsel for the defense. Col. Maurel felt his position keenly and continually hesitated before replying to Labori's questions.

All this, however, was only preliminary to a fierce battle that ensued between M. Labori and Gen. Mercier, the latter receiving reinforcements from Gen. Roget, Gen. Gonse and Gen. De Boisdeffre, as well as invaluable assistance from Col. Jouaust himself. M. Labori took Gen. Mercier over the whole ground of his previous disposition. This led to several sharp passages at arms between the advocate and Col. Jouaust, who upheld Mercier in refusing to reply to several questions which in the general opinion of those in the court room were distinctly pertinent.

The remainder of the sitting was taken up with the deposition of minor witnesses, mostly M. Beaurepaire's puppets, whose evidence, when it did not bore the audience, produced merriment.

Two Interesting Scenes.

Two interesting scenes, however, took place, the first when M. Labori asked Gen. Roget to give his opinion of Esterhazy's role and his visit to the German embassy October 22, 1897. Roget replied, in a tone of studied disdain, which he habitually adopts towards counsel for the defense: "I absolutely refuse to tell you."

M. Labori warmly insisted, but the president of the court crushed him with a curt refusal even to allow Gen. Roget to respond.

The second scene was between M. Labori and Col. Jouaust, after the deposition of the Royalist deputy De Grandmaison, which consisted of a clap-trap thrash against foreigners intervening in the affair and little-tattle quite outside of the case, delivered in grandiloquent style and ending with the posterous words addressed to the judges: "If you think Dreyfus innocent, acquit him, but if you decide him guilty, you must pronounce his condemnation."

The deputy accompanied this instruction to the court with sweeping gestures and turned to leave the stage, amid roars of laughter from the audience, which De Grandmaison met with a fierce stage-villain look that again convulsed the court.

M. Labori, however, called the deputy back. He wanted to examine several of M. De Grandmaison's statements, but Col. Jouaust refused to allow the questions to be put, at which counsel became tremendously indignant and insisted upon his right to do so, and a warm altercation ensued between the president of the court and counsel. The former, however, maintained his decision, which was indisputably unfair to Dreyfus, and M. Labori sat down, gagged and boiling over with indignation.

Whenever Gen. Mercier was cornered he declined to answer, and Col. Jouaust invariably supported him. M. Labori protested most energetically. His words and manner breathed the deepest indignation, but the president of the court-martial was inflexible.

A Marvelous Scene.

The intervention of Gen. Gonse, Roget and De Boisdeffre and Major Lauth, who in rapid succession mounted the stage or rose in their seats and interposed remarks, was very exciting and carried the spectators along on a wave of breathless interest. One after the other of these officers, who were to-day in full uniform, would jump up and cry, "I demand to be heard." And without further waiting ascend the steps of the platform and begin a statement in support of a brother officer. Some times four officers were on the stage at the same moment. It was a marvellous display of military clannishness. At one time a perfect babel of voices reigned for several minutes until Col. Jouaust intervened and restored order.

M. Labori's cross-examination was successful so far as it went, but Col. Jouaust prevented him pressing his advantage to the utmost. In fact, Col. Jouaust's hostile attitude toward the counsel for the defense then and during the cross-examination of the witness M. De Grandmaison, evoked the sever-

est criticism on the part of the public present, and bodes ill for Dreyfus. Not only Col. Jouaust, but the other judges displayed considerable impatience during Labori's scathing cross-examination, shifting restlessly in their seats and drumming the table with the tips of their fingers.

Gen. Mercier faced Labori's fire with callous demeanor, standing on the platform, his hands behind his back and his face only half turned toward his questioner. Once or twice a savage look in the eyes, an elevation in the tone and a swaying to and fro of the body revealed the inner fires of resentment.

Roget's Antics.

Gen. Roget faced the court with an air of unblushing effrontery. His handsome, but unsympathetic, face expressed the bitterest scorn as he spun round on his heel and with arms crossed faced Labori or the audience or Jouaust. He is extremely vain, and is always striking attitudes for the benefit of newspaper artists, quite a number of whom regularly attend the sessions.

His impertinent behavior was strikingly illustrated to-day when he interrupted M. Labori's examination of Gen. Chamoin, which had resulted in Labori's scoring heavily against Mercier with the exclamation: "This examination is a waste of time." As a matter of fact the examination of Chamoin showed Mercier in a very bad light, as it brought out that he had privately communicated to Chamoin on the first day of the secret sessions a report on the Panisardi dispatch for insertion in the secret dossier. Gen. Chamoin admitted that he did wrong in accepting the report, but pleaded ignorance in judicial matters.

The report consisted of three pages, of which the second and third, Chamoin declared, contained fantastic and, in fact, false representations.

M. Labori brought Gen. Mercier to the bar in reference to these. Mercier admitted that the report emanated from Du Paty de Clam, but claimed that he himself did not understand its contents, though he thought it would be interesting and perhaps useful to Chamoin. This explanation was regarded as very lame, and combined with other shady actions, would damn Mercier as a witness in the eyes of any impartial tribunal.

The correspondent of the Associated Press saw Madame Labori this afternoon and conversed with her regarding her husband's condition. She said he was progressing rapidly, though still suffering considerable pain. "The way he is recovering," she exclaimed, "seems to me almost miraculous."

AFTER INFORMATION

Of Great Value to Dreyfus—Labori's Secretary Secures It at Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territory.

SEATTLE, Wash., August 24.—M. Bureau, the secretary of M. Labori, leading counsel for Dreyfus, who has been in Seattle, visiting the French vice consul, Dr. Monod, has left for Paris. In an interview, M. Bureau admitted for the first time that his trip to the northwest was for purpose of securing information of great value to Dreyfus. He has obtained it, and this explains his desire to reach home without a loss of time.

"I have been to the Great Slave lake, in the northwest territory," said M. Bureau, "after information connected with the Dreyfus case. I hope to reach Paris in time to hand it over to M. Labori before the case closes, but even if I do not, it will be still of value. I am unable to state the exact nature of the information I obtained, for, you know, we must guard against every contingency in this case, future, as well as present."

The impression that there was a conspiracy against the high army officers against Dreyfus, prior to the time he was condemned, is not in conformity with our belief or contention. "It is true that the proceedings by which he was degraded were illegal, but we do not think that any deep-dyed conspiracy has been hatched against him. It was a case of an innocent man being prosecuted, while the real criminal was in the background."

Want to Aid Jimenez.

HAVANA, August 24.—It is reported here that General Juan Isidro Jimenez, the revolutionary aspirant to the presidency of Santo Domingo, who is now in Manzanillo, has received during the last three days more than eight hundred applications to join any expedition which he may intend to send to Santo Domingo. The applicants include many Cuban officers who served under the late General Garcia. The wife and family of General Jimenez left Havana this morning for Batabano, where they took the Menendez boat for Santiago de Cuba, at which point General Jimenez will join them.

Payments to Cubans Stopped.

HAVANA, August 24.—Governor General Brooke has virtually decided not to make any payments to Cuban troops on the basis of additional rolls. The first payments brought to light such an amount of thievery and attempted swindling that he has ceased to consider the question of distributing what is left of the \$3,000,000 in supplementary payments. The sum now left in his hands he will probably use to assist wounded and deserving officers who under the original arrangements were to receive nothing.

Train Falls Into the River.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, August 24.—A great railway accident occurred here to-day. An entire passenger train fell into the river Mapocha, which runs through the city, and many lives were lost. Although the tremendous storms that have been raging for a fortnight throughout Chile continue, there has been some abatement. Advances from various points indicate widespread distress and misery. Valparaiso and other cities have suffered severely.

Met the Demand.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four) railroad company announces that it has met the demands of the engineers on the system by agreeing to increase the pay of passenger engineers from \$3.15 per 100 miles to \$3.25, and the wages of freight engineers from \$3.75 per 100 miles to \$3.80. The signing of the new schedule removes all possibility of a strike on the system.

THE SULU, THE SULTAN, THE PEOPLE.

An American Officer Sizes up the Conditions in Peculiarly Situated Archipelago.

RESULTS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

Of General Bates With the Sultan are Approved by General Otis.

HELENA, Mont., August 24.—Capt. Louis P. Sanders, aide de camp on the staff of Major General Otis, has written to his father, former Senator Sanders, a letter describing a trip made by himself and Colonel Potter under orders from General Otis to ascertain the true situation in the Sulu archipelago and North Borneo, and the attitude of the sultan towards the United States. The objective point of the journey was Jolo, the capital of the sultanate, which was reached May 23. Captain Sanders said in part:

"The Moros are altogether unlike the Filipinos. There is no striking feature about the Filipinos that rivets one's attention, but the Moro fascinates and interests you from the start. He is of rather diminutive size, a slendy, little fellow, broad-shouldered, and thin-legged, with boldness, defiance and haughtiness in every movement of his catlike, swaggering tread.

"The present sultan is thirty years of age. He holds nominal sway over the Moros of the Sulu group and over North Borneo, 260,000 subjects supposedly recognizing his power. But his tenure is insecure, by reason of the ambitions of divers chiefs, or dattos, as they are called. By virtue of divers treaties between himself and Spain, he receives an annual pension of \$2,700 Mexican, in consideration of the injuries done to his subjects by Spanish invasion. This, at least, is the consideration mentioned in the treaties, but I think the Spanish were in holy fear of him and adopted a clever way to persuade him to keep the peace.

"General Otis intends to continue this annual payment, and I believe it good policy. The sultan little understands Americans, and to his ignorant mind if this payment were cut off he would conceive us to be oppressive tyrants, and would certainly wage his uncomfortable methods of warfare.

OTIS CONFIRMS

General Bates' Dispatch of Agreement of the Moros.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the war department that Gen. Bates has returned from his conference with the Moros and confirming the Associated Press dispatches as to the results of the mission. Gen. Otis says:

"Gen. Bates returned. Mission successful. Agreement made with sultan and dattos whereby sovereignty United States over entire Jolo archipelago acknowledged; its flag to fly on land and sea. United States to occupy and control all points deemed necessary. Introducing fire arms prohibited. Sultan to assist in suppressing piracy. Agrees to deliver criminals accused of crime not committed by Moros against Moros. Relations between United States troops and all Moros very friendly. Two other points in archipelago will be occupied by United States troops when trade and commerce can be controlled. Moros western Mindanao friendly; ask permission to drive out insurgents. Reports by mail."

No International Complication.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The state department does not apprehend that any international complications will arise out of General Otis' order in excluding Chinese from the Philippines, as this is said to be only a temporary military expedient, leaving the general question to be determined by Congress. Moreover, it seems that the exclusion of Chinese comes about through the adoption of military regulations following the lines of United States laws, and not by the detailed enforcement of the United States statutes relating to Chinese exclusion. While the same end is attained, yet the distinction is made that Congress is the only body which can apply a United States law to the Philippines, although the military authorities may adopt temporary steps conforming to these laws.

Drowned in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—General Otis to-day cabled the war department the names of the men who were drowned while crossing the San Mateo river on the 21st. They were Sergeant Thomas W. Countee, privates William Carter, John Dean, J. E. Johnson, Edward Jones, Thomas Russell, Emmett McMillan, Hutton Kendall and George Moody, all of company G, Twenty-fourth infantry. The following were drowned in attempting to rescue others: Private J. E. Poole, company H, Twenty-fourth, and one private of the Fourth cavalry, whose name has not yet been learned. General Otis says the men jumped from the boat in a panic.

Newport Arrives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. Otis to-day reported the arrival of the transport Newport at Manila. Private Elmer Raymond, company E, Nineteenth infantry, died on board August 7, of uremia. There were no other casualties.

Waited for Their Ally.

MANILA, July 22, via San Francisco, Aug. 24.—In Manila talk of the ending of the war deals no longer with weeks but with months and even years. Among the mass of the people here, military men and foreign residents, there is but one opinion. The whole effort of the insurgents for three months was to hold the Americans off until they ally, the rains, came. In this they have been as successful as they could have hoped. Unless affairs take some unforeseen turn, the Filipinos will resume the war this fall with fresh spirit and a replenished stock of arms and ammunition.

TICKET NOMINATED

By the Pennsylvania Republicans. Flinn's Kick Against Quay.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 24.—The following ticket was nominated to-day by the Republican state convention: Supreme court judge, J. Hay Brown, of Lancaster.

Superior court judge, Josiah R. Adams, of Philadelphia.

State treasurer, Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment.

The only discordant note in the convention was sounded by Senator William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, chairman of the anti-Quay organization in the last legislature. Mr. Flinn opposed the plank in the platform endorsing the appointment of United States Senator Quay by Governor Stone. A roll call was taken on the adoption of the platform as a whole, and it was adopted by a vote of 192 to 49. The anti-Quay delegates generally voted against the adoption of the platform and the nomination of Mr. Adams.

Before the result of the ballot for supreme court judge was announced, the friends of Judge Archibald, of Scranton, and ex-Attorney General Palmer, of Wilkesbarre, moved to make Mr. Brown's nomination unanimous. Superior Court Judge Dimmer Beber, of Philadelphia, was named in opposition to Mr. Adams and received the votes of many anti-Quay delegates.

The nomination of Colonel Barnett was made by acclamation.

Aside from the nomination of the ticket and the adoption of the platform, new rules were presented and adopted for the government of the state organization. The star attraction was the presence of Senator Quay as a delegate from Beaver county. He entered the convention hall with Chairman Elkin just before the assemblage was called to order. His friends instantly recognized him and cheered and applauded as he took a seat among the centre aisle. He remained until after the meeting of the resolution committee and then quietly retired. Senator C. L. Magee, of Pittsburgh, was conspicuous by his absence. His convalescent form, a sad and ill-fated by the advice of his physician he did not attend the convention.

Colonel Quay started this evening with a small party of friends on a trip to the head of the Restigouche river in Canada, where he will spend three weeks hunting moose and fishing for salmon in the trout.

His platform adopted by the convention endorses the administration of President McKinley and Governor Stone, commends the executive for his appointment of Colonel Quay to the United States senate, and pledges the party to a reduction in the expenditures of the departments of the state government.

ROYAL RECEPTION

Given Returned California Troops at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 24.—Transport Sherman arrived to-day from Manila, with the First California volunteers and Batteries A. and D., of the California heavy artillery. Every pier and telegraph hill, which commands a magnificent view of the Golden Gate and the harbor, were crowded with spectators, anxious to catch a glimpse of the Sherman as she neared the harbor.

As the Sherman approached the gate the land batteries belched forth a national salute and the bay steamers took up the signal with their sirens. Flags dipped, and were waved, whistles screamed, cannon were fired, trumpets were blown and megaphones and marine glasses were turned on the delighted boys who crowded the rigging of the steamer. The Sherman will lie off the transport dock alongside the pier, and the boys will be taken ashore for breakfast, after which they will march to the presidio, where they will be given a furlough of twenty-four hours.

Easily Alarmed.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Considerable alarm was created yesterday evening by a man throwing a letter into Queen Victoria's carriage as she was driving into Osborne, Isle of Wight. A rumor spread to the effect that the letter contained explosives, but this turned out to be false. The police arrested the man whose letter was only an appeal to her majesty to secure for him a trial of a civil suit which he recently lost. The prisoner was found to be a German, who was not aware that his action was against the law. As it was evident that he had no intention to do any harm, the man was released.

The queen was surprised when the letter fell into her lap, but she betrayed no alarm.

Two Flaic Events.

DENVER, Col., August 24.—Billy Stiff, of Chicago, knocked out Jimmy Scanlon, of Pittsburgh, in the second round of what was scheduled to be a twenty round bout before the Colorado Athletic Association to-night.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, August 24.—Kid Ashe, of Cincinnati, and John Jenkins, of this city, fought ten fast rounds to a draw to-night. Ashe had the best of the fight, but could not put his man out.

New Furnaces to be Built.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.—The American Steel & Wire Company will soon begin the construction of several new furnaces here. The most important of these will be a 500-ton blast furnace. Then there will be four 50-ton open hearth steel furnaces, which will furnish steel to be made into wire at the company's plants in this city. It is expected that these furnaces will be ready to begin operations early next year.

Will Send a Representative.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—Governor Roosevelt will be unable, owing to other engagements, to attend the reception to the Tenth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, at Pittsburgh, next Monday, but will send as his representative his military secretary, Col. George Treadwell.

Relief for Porto Ricans.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—The Porto Rican relief committee met to-day to take action towards securing another ship for relief supplies. The fund now amounts to \$22,459.

Held in Readiness.

DURBAN, Natal, Aug. 24.—The men belonging to the British first class reserve residing here have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their regiments.

Germans Will Volunteer.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 24.—At a meeting here of two hundred Germans, a committee was appointed to express to the Transvaal government the willingness of the Germans to volunteer for service in case of war, but requesting that they be enrolled in a separate corps, on account of the hardships endured by the Germans in the Magate campaign.

ACCUSED OF BEING A DEVIL.

The Strange Goings on at a Faith Cure Campmeeting -- The Woman Sought Light

AND FOUND OUT TOO MUCH.

Horrible Treatment she Received at the Hands of Professing Christians.

DURHAM, Me., August 24.—Serious charges have been made against the Rev. Frank W. Sanford, leader of the Holy Ghost and Us Society on Beulah Hill, and it is probable the evangelist and his assistant, Mr. Gleason, will be arrested before Mr. Sanford sails for England next Saturday.

Mrs. Sarah S. Appleby, wife of the Rev. E. W. Appleby, a Methodist clergyman of Salem, Mass., makes the charges. Mrs. Appleby says that after arriving at Shiloh to assist in the work she was brutally attacked by Sanford and Gleason, was evicted from the Temple of Truth, and her trunk containing all her wearing apparel thrown from a third-story window of the temple.

Mrs. Appleby thus describes her experiences on the top of the sand hill called Shiloh:

"On Tuesday, August 15, in company with a woman friend, I arrived at Shiloh. I had read so much about the place that I really began to believe that God was manifesting Himself to the people in some miraculous way, and in order to know the truth for myself I came down.

"I now thank God that I got away with my life, for I thought they would murder me. I was never subjected to such gross insults and abuse before. Coming from men whom I supposed were godly, my experience was all the more disgraceful.

Attacked During Service.

"I attended the morning service in the hospital Thursday, every one on the hill having been ordered to that building to pray for the sick. As we entered the room Leader Sanford ordered, in a stern voice, all to fall on their faces and pray. Being unused to the customs prevailing at Shiloh, I knelt at a chair, and was surprised to hear Gleason shout, while Mr. Sanford was praying, to humble the spirit of the proud woman who was kneeling. Looking around, I discovered that I was the only one not with my face to the floor, so I got down rather than create a scene.

"No one has any idea of the terrible things expected of the student at Shiloh. After praying had gone on for a short time Sanford jumped to his feet and shouted that the devil was present in the room, and that God would not listen to the prayers. 'I will go to the turret,' said Mr. Sanford, 'and talk with God and find out what the trouble is.' As he said this he walked out of the room, stepping on the prostrate forms on the floor on his way to the hall.

"About ten minutes after he returned and commanded the room to be emptied. I started to go to my room. While on the way I had to pass the room of several girls, and I heard the groans of a young woman. When I entered the room the sick one stretched out her thin arms to me and said she was in terrible agony, and that she was not allowed to have a physician. I tried to relieve the young woman's suffering.

"Just then one of the students, named Gleason, came rushing to the room and, clenching me by the arm, yelled in a demoniacal manner: 'Get out of here, you devil!' I was almost frightened to death when I looked up and saw the murderous look on his face. He struck me on the back with a Bible and then I begged of him not to do it again, telling him that I was an invalid with a spinal trouble for several years, but he struck me again harder than before and still kept shouting: 'Get out of here, you devil!'

Strong Man Struck Her.

"I clutched at the bedpost to steady myself when he hit me again. I thought sure he would kill me, and I begged for my life, but his only mercy to me was another terrible blow on the back with his Bible.

"I tried to get out, but it seemed he was intent on killing me. It was at this time that Mr. Sanford arrived on the scene, and, grabbing me around the waist, he dragged me to the stairway and threatened to throw me down stairs. I asked to be allowed to go to my room and get my things, and I would leave, but they wouldn't allow me to.

"Mr. Sanford had all my belongings thrown at my feet. Then those three men, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Gleason and his brother, with Bibles in their hands, and claiming to be ministers of the Gospel, stood directly before me, and demanded that I dress myself in their presence.

"While I was getting the things into my grip, three big men stood over me, calling me a devil, and other vile names.

"When I was passing out a woman reached out her hand to shake hands with me, and one of those big men struck at her hands with his Bible, saying: 'Don't touch her, she is possessed with a devil, and will contaminate everything she comes in contact with.'

Managed to Get Away.

"I managed somehow to get out doors and started for a place in the woods, which are close by, and there I met a woman whose home is in Augusta, who took me by the hand and wept when I told her what had happened. 'This lady informed me that there were some queer performances within the walls of the building they called 'God's Temple,' and if the outside world knew one-half of what happened within the walls the place would be condemned at once.

"I remained there until Friday night, when I started for home. My weakness, however, compelled me to get off at Old Orchard, where I rested until Saturday afternoon before being able to proceed.

"Saturday night I reached home, and have since been constantly growing weaker. My nerves and spine are badly affected. Twenty-five years ago I fell and seriously injured my spine and it was only eleven years ago that I got over the effects.

"Those men have undoubtedly renewed my injury, and it will undoubtedly remain with me now all the days of my life.

"I have been threatened not to say a word to any one about this trouble. At Lebanon Falls I was told that if I did the chances would be good for having all my pains removed. This was an insinuation that one of their hirelings would do away with me.

"That man is simply humbugging the poor, ignorant, narrow-minded, class who have no capacity for doing their thinking, and who are so glib that they think God has raised up Sanford as a nineteenth century Christ."

Counsel has been engaged, and the indications are that an interesting law suit will be the result.

REMARKABLE CRIME

Of an Eighteen Year old Girl—Poison her Baby, Sister.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., August 24.—Because she had grown tired of nursing her pretty little eighteen-month-old sister, Anna Bell, the daughter of William Bell, a prominent farmer, of this place, fed paris green to the baby this afternoon. Her crime was discovered and remedies administered to the little sufferer, but it is hardly likely that the child will recover.

Like most farmers' wives Mrs. Bell had her hands full of work, so recently the care of her youngest child had been entrusted to the care of her eldest, Anna, who is but eighteen years old. The latter is of a lively disposition. Picnics and straw rides had attractions for her, but with the baby to care for she could not attend them. If she wanted to visit a neighbor she had to take her charge along, and she grew tired of lugging the baby about. If it was out of the way, she would have more liberty, she thought.

When the idea of murdering the little one she should have loved entered her mind no one knows, but her opportunity for her most unnatural crime came this afternoon. Her mother decided to go to the woods for huckleberries. She left Anna alone, and she administered antidotes, but he has little hope of saving the child's life.

Mother and father are horrified at the crime of their eldest child. What action the authorities will take is not yet known. The poisoner is still at large, and unless the baby dies she may not be prosecuted. She confessed to Dr. Larson that she tried to kill her little sister, and frankly told him why.

YAQUI UPRISING.

Troops Inadequate—Mexican Forces Retire to Torin.

TORIN, Mexico, August 24.—General Torres has withdrawn his forces from the dense forest on the south side of the Yaqui river and, after recrossing the stream, has retired to Torin. He was apparently afraid to attack the Indians a second time with his present forces, and has decided to await the coming of two thousand more troops, officially reported to be on the way to Torin.

The Indians have again assembled in strong force at Vicam, from which point they were driven, August 10, after a desperate resistance on their part. While scouring the woods General Torres' forces marched to a point within two miles of where the Indians have entrenched themselves. Learning that the savages had determined to make a desperate stand before retreating to the mountains Torres deemed it advisable to withdraw his forces and await the promised reinforcements.

The Indians are killing much stock along the river, using bows and arrows for the purpose and saving their ammunition. Many camps have now come down the river indicate that numbers of the warriors are crossing to the north side, headed for the mountains. It is now known that nearly 200 Indians were killed and wounded during the battles two weeks ago. The troops which the government has placed in the field are totally insufficient to quell the rebellion.

Although Torres is admitted to be an able commander, the outlook for a speedy suppression of the hostilities is more gloomy than ever. Nothing further has been heard from Father Beltran and the two Sisters of St. Joseph, whom the Indians carried off.

SURGEONS TO OPERATE

On the Czar—His Skull Will be Trepanned.

PARIS, August 24.—The Courier du Soir, which receives information from the French foreign office, publishes the following:

"The amnesia with which the czar has just been struck, seems to indicate a dangerous physiological situation. Emperor Nicholas is about to go to Darmstadt with the empress and he will confide the regency to his grand uncle, Nicholas Michaelovitch. During his stay abroad the czar will undergo the operation of trepanning, the result of which is uncertain, despite the progress in surgical science. We may, therefore, not see our sovereign ally in Paris."

The paper proceeds to recall the disillusions of the czar since his accession to the throne, and points out that the dynasty of Nicholas I. will become extinct if he does not recover from his affliction. Inquiries made in different quarters point to the paper's statements being considerably exaggerated.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia: Generally fair Friday and Saturday; variable winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Generally fair Friday and Saturday; cool showers Friday in northern portions; variable winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	62	3 p. m.	82
9 a. m.	64	5 p. m.	84
11 a. m.	66	7 p. m.	84
12 m.	68	9 p. m.	84

Weather fair.